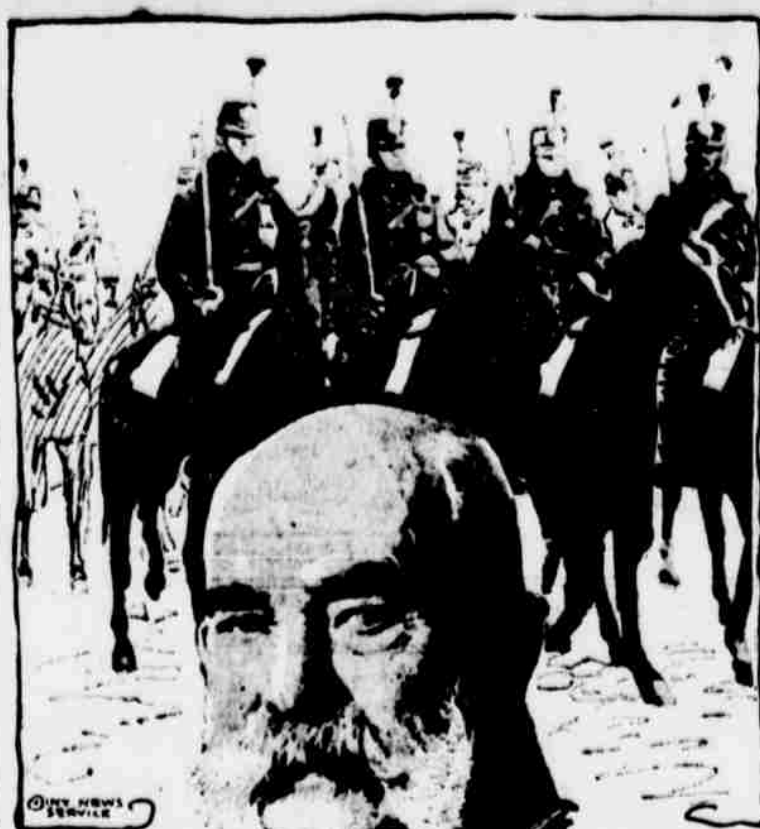


EUROPEAN MONARCHS ON THE VERGE OF GREAT WAR AND TYPES OF SOLDIERS READY FOR BATTLE



ARMY-PEACE FOOTING 870,000
ARMY-WAR FOOTING 5,200,000
EMPEROR WILLIAM II OF GERMANY



ARMY-PEACE FOOTING 390,000
ARMY-WAR FOOTING 2,000,000
EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA



ARMY-PEACE FOOTING 32,000
ARMY-WAR FOOTING 240,000
KING PETER OF SERBIA



ARMY-PEACE FOOTING 1,290,000
ARMY-WAR FOOTING 5,500,000
THE CZAR OF RUSSIA

and Austria had notified Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, of their refusal to join in a mediation conference.

It is assumed that the efforts to the European nations will now be directed toward localizing the area of hostilities.

The actual cause of Austria-Hungary's decision to declare war was the reply sent by the Balkan State to the note from Vienna demanding that Serbia takes steps to put a stop to the Pan-Serbian propaganda on Austrian territory, and also punish those Serbians indirectly concerned in the assassination in Bosnia on June 28 of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne.

The attitude of Russia was watched carefully to-day in official circles here, and the firm belief was expressed that Russia would enter the lists in support of the little Slavie kingdom as soon as fighting started in earnest.

Preparations for war proceeded on all sides. Even England's battle squadrons have all been mobilized in readiness for eventualities and the publication of official news as to movements of British warships has ceased. The first and second battle squadrons have taken on their full war stores and are ready to slip their anchors at a moment's notice, while the destroyer flotillas around the coast also have been prepared.

A despatch from Rome says word has been received from Bucharest that Germany has asked for positive assurances from Roumania of her intentions in connection with the Austro-Hungary-Serbian situation.

Two Austrian Army Corps Rushed Toward Frontier

BERLIN, July 28.—Reports from the Austrian border state that the transport of the Eighth and Ninth Austrian Army Corps from Bohemia toward the Serbian frontier began yesterday and that there was no other traffic on the Bohemian railroads except troop trains. The two army corps in Bohemia consist of thirty-two battalions of infantry, with a large number of machine guns, six regiments of cavalry, two regiments of field artillery and two regiments of the army service corps.

Telegraphic communication with Carlsbad and Marienbad was still open to-day, but only one direct line from the Saxon frontier. The telegraphic service between Berlin and Vienna was demoralized and on some lines was completely interrupted.

The Militar Wochenblatt, the official military weekly newspaper, to-day prints a noteworthy article comparing the Austro-Hungarian and Russian armies, to the disadvantage of the latter. It says the fighting strength of the Russian army is usually overestimated and that numbers alone are not decisive. More important factors, it points out, are morale, higher leadership and armament.

The writer says it may well be remembered that in recent times Russia alone never defeated any army of equal rank and would not have been successful in defeating the Turks in the war of 1877 if she had not been aided by Roumania. It says in conclusion that the five army corps reported to have been added to the Russian army are still non-existent.

One of the newspapers here to-day received a despatch declaring that Russia had declared war on Austria, but declined to print it, as there was no confirmation.

Germans Reject Peace Plan; Army on Move in Berlin

BERLIN, July 28.—Large bodies of troops in field uniform and equipment moving through the streets of Berlin to-day aroused the greatest excitement and indicated the sudden turn for the worse taken in the Austro-Serbian situation. It was officially declared that the movement of troops was of no significance, as they were merely changing quarters, but this explanation was not accepted by the crowd in the streets, roused to wild outbursts of patriotism.

The German Government to-day returned an unfavorable reply to the British proposal for a conference of the ambassadors in London of the European powers in an endeavor to bring about a settlement of the Austro-Serbian difficulty.

In its communication Germany declares that it considers the suggestion of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, as well meant and good in principle, but not feasible in practice and impossible to carry out.

The German note says it cannot be expected that a great power having a dispute with a smaller neighbor will submit the matter to the decision of a European areopagus. Far less can it be hoped that two great powers will submit to be summoned in the role of accused before such a tribunal.

Germany makes the counter suggestion that negotiations for peace be conducted between the cabinets instead of by a conference.

Germany is prepared to welcome any further suggestions to localize the conflict so far as they are consistent with her duty to her ally.

The police authorities of Berlin to-day announced that they would not permit any more patriotic processions in the streets of Berlin. Hitherto these had not been interfered with.

AMERICA NEUTRAL, CABINET DECLARES, IF BIG WAR COMES.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The cabinet to-day briefly discussed the outbreak in Europe for a general war. Secretary of State Bryan presented the confidential reports of the American diplomatic representatives at London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg. It was agreed if war involving any or all of the great powers should come, the United States will assume a position of absolute neutrality.

"WE'VE STOOD ENOUGH," COMMENT OF THE CZAR ON KAISER'S ACTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—It was reported to-day that the Czar himself promptly the firm stand taken by Russia in refusing to countenance the destruction of Serbia by Austria, with Germany backing up the dual monarchy and threatening to war upon any power that might interfere.

"We have stood this sort of thing for seven years. It is enough," the Czar is reported to have declared. The mobilization orders were then issued.

1,000,000 Men Are Called To Colors by Franz Josef

The mobilization of eight army "corps" by the Austrian Government calls approximately 1,000,000 men to the colors—more men than there are in the peace establishment of the Austro-Hungarian army.

The Austrian, as well as the German, Russian and French armies, have not the same tactical units as the American army, though there is no such official designation as "army corps." That organization officially is designated in all countries as a "field army" and not as an "army corps," as it is popularly called.

According to the best information available in New York to-day, a field army, or "army corps," in all the larger European Powers consists of about 125,000 men, divided into divisions, brigades and regiments of all arms—artillery, cavalry, engineers, infantry, signal service, service of supplies and service of communication, together with a large body of sanitary troops.

A field army would be equipped with approximately 485 field pieces, in addition to the quota of machine guns carried by each infantry and cavalry regiment. The total of the eight field armies thus mobilized by the Austrian Government would, if thoroughly equipped with field artillery, have about 2,700 guns of 3.1 and 4.7 inch calibre, the latter guns being available for siege as well as for field work.

This immense army would be equipped with wireless telegraph, field telephones, dirigible balloons and aeroplanes.

CANNOT NOW EXAMINE GAS COMPANY DIRECTORS

Brooklyn Court Vacates Order to Quiz Rockefeller and Other Officers.

The fight started by Thomas Read and other stockholders to force an accounting by directors of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company of \$7,000,000 was given a setback to-day when Justice Blackman, in Brooklyn Supreme Court, granted an application by William N. Dykman, the company's counsel, to vacate an order by Justice Crane for examination before trial of a number of directors.

Bourke Cockran, Read's counsel, had sought to quiz William Rockefeller, owner of one hundred shares of stock; Vice-President James H. Jourdan, Treasurer Elvinton R. Chapman and Director David C. Leggett. When the first order was secured, Dykman contemptuously referred to Cockran and Read as "Don Quixotes of finance," to which Cockran retorted that the gas company directors were "Captain Kidds of finance."

The plaintiffs hoped to show strong influence by the Standard Oil Company in the gas company affairs, declaring directors' meetings were held there. It was charged that the gas company earnings averaged 17 per cent. for nineteen years, but dividends only amounted to 8 per cent.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS OPPOSE GENERAL WAR.

PARIS, July 28.—Fifty Socialist Deputies of the extreme group, which has 104 members in the Chamber of Deputies, met to-day and discussed the relations of France to the Austro-Serbian conflict. They issued a declaration to the effect that the intervention of Russia would extend and aggravate the evils of war without offering any benefit to Serbia.

The declaration says that France, which has foregone for fifty years in the interests of peace her desire to recover Alsace-Lorraine, ought not now allow herself to be drawn into a conflict.

A committee consisting of Jean Jaures and others was appointed to call on Bienvenu Martin, Acting Premier, and to ask him his intentions concerning the calling of an extra session of Parliament.

Bienvenu Martin replied that the calling together of Parliament immediately would be useless because the Government had no statement to submit to it. He said the Cabinet was endeavoring to make effective the English proposal for mediation, which sought the best means of averting an extension of the conflict.

NO REPUBLICAN FILIBUSTER.

Senators Will Oppose Trust Bills, but Not Block Action.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Senate Republicans in conference to-day decided not to filibuster against the trust bills. They are opposed to them and will say so in speeches, but their main purpose is to bring about adjournment as soon as possible.

When the Senate convened to-day discussion of the Trade Commission bill was resumed.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HARDEST HIT WHEN WAR IS DECLARED

(Continued from First Page.)

On the Chicago Board of Trade some of the extraordinary rises during the day were as follows: July wheat up 8 1/4; September up 9, December up 9 1/4; July corn up 1 1/4; September up 1 1/4; July oats up 1 1/4 and September up 1 1/4.

On the other hand, the coffee and cotton markets in New York experienced considerable decline in prices. Cotton was off 34 points, while coffee sold off 53 points to new low levels of the year.

While foreign banks were still bidding for more American gold there was demoralization in the foreign exchange market. Nobody knew what rates were safe to quote and there was little business done in exchange. Two millions of gold were engaged for shipment abroad, but insurance brokers hesitated to write the risks.

(For Quotations see Page 11.)

WHEAT JUMPS SIX POINTS AS CHICAGO GETS NEWS

CHICAGO, July 28.—Immense expansion of the trade in wheat followed the announcement to-day that war had been officially declared. Within a few minutes the market touched a point about 6 cents a bushel higher than prices earlier in the session and 2 1/2 above last night. Wild fluctuations resulted. The rise in the market was soon more than doubled, the September delivery jumping up to 89 1/4 or above 6 1/4 above the minimum value near the opening of business.

When the big guns sounded three times announcing the close of the day the pit was packed with brokers frantically shouting in an effort to secure as many orders as possible before the expiration of the time limit at the close.

September wheat was quoted at 92 1/4 cents a bushel, and it was estimated that business was being transacted at the rate of \$1,000 a minute. The oldest traders declared that nothing like the scenes had been enacted on the Board since May, 1898, when Joe Leiter ran a corner in wheat, and the price of the product rose 14 cents a bushel in a few hours. It was estimated that the volume of business done in wheat during the day was from 12,000,000 to 16,000,000 bushels.

EMBARGO ON GRAIN CARGOES TO GALVESTON.

DALLAS, Texas, July 28.—Officials of the Rock Island Railroad here to-day state they have received orders not to accept any more grain shipments to Galveston, Texas, until Aug. 2. It was said the railroads claimed the port overstocked.

Santa Fe Railroad officials here to-day declined to discuss reports of an embargo on grain shipments to Galveston, but it was learned from other sources that an embargo has been placed, effective until Aug. 2. Reports from elevators, grain companies and steamship men say there is sufficient room in the elevators for more grain, and enough steamships here to handle it promptly.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 28.—An embargo on grain shipments to Galveston, Tex., for export, until Aug. 2, was issued by the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway and connecting lines here to-day. The reason assigned is an alleged shortage of steamers at Galveston.

LONDON PRICES FALL AS OFFERINGS POUR IN FROM THE CONTINENT

LONDON, July 28.—With the Paris Bourse demoralized, and the war

market here wants to absorb the offerings which are persistent from Berlin and Paris. The opening was weaker, and the temporary rally which occurred at midday was soon followed by fresh declines. The market closed flat and depressed with prices practically at the lowest. One small failure was announced, and others are feared at to-morrow's payday.

Consols touched 71 1/2, recovered a half point and closed at 71 3/4. Rio Tinto showed a loss of 6 points and foreign rails and bonds were 1 to 3 lower. The American department opened uncertain and after a slight rally broke smartly on Continental and New York selling. The close was weak.

Money and discount rates were dearer. The Bank of England transacted a large business in loans and discounts. Paris bought \$1,500,000 of the \$5,000,000 bar gold marketed to-day and will probably take the balance.

There was a heavy slump on the street market after the close of the Stock Exchange, especially in American Securities, which were led by Canadian Pacific. These touched 166, but later recovered to 168.

BERLIN, July 28.—The stock market was discouraged to-day as it saw its hopes of a special mitigation of the war tension disappointed by Germany's failure to agree to Sir Edward Grey's suggestions. It opened generally weak, particularly in Austrian specialties. The changes generally were small, but the attitude of the Berlin bankers having reassured their customers and checked the tendency of investors to sacrifice their securities at any price. The Bankers' Association held another session to-day and decided to meet regularly during the crisis. They resolved to support home securities by heavy purchases if necessary.

The decline of prices continued, as firms unable to secure the necessary funds to carry over their engagements were forced to unload. German Government bonds registered a further fall. Three per cent. rentes started at 72 1/4. Vienna, where the Boers were closed, was said to be unloading on Berlin. This contributed to the highly nervous state of the market.

At the close of the market prices had risen and the tone was firm. The public was very nervous and alarmist rumors continued to circulate. The runs on the savings banks in which the poorer classes deposit their money was resumed this morning. At 5 o'clock there were long lines of depositors outside the Municipal savings banks and the people insisted on having their money regardless of the reassuring statements by the officials.

PARIS, July 28.—Transactions on the Bourse to-day were limited and the quotations generally were about the same as yesterday's, but the tendency was downward. French 3 per cent. rentes were quoted at 78. Prices at the close of the Bourse were low. Exchange on London and private discounts were not quoted. The suspension of all trading in futures was decided on at a general meeting of the Commercial Exchange, dealing in grain, sugar and all commodities in bulk.

GOODHUE MADE ARCHITECT.

Will Design City Building for San Francisco Exposition.

Henry Bruce, chairman of the New York City Commission of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, announced to-day that Bertram G. Goodhue of No. 2 West Forty-seventh street has been selected as architect to design the New York City building for the exposition. Mr. Goodhue was one of the architects who designed St. John's Cathedral.

The building, which will be 160 feet by 20, will cost \$50,000, just half of the appropriation voted by the Board of Estimate for the New York City exhibit. Mr. Goodhue's plans will be submitted to an advisory committee of fourteen architects, headed by Guy Lowell, designer of the new Circular Court House, for approval.

Italian Warships Ordered Home.

GLASGOW, July 28.—Three Italian warships visiting the Clyde were ordered to-day to return immediately to Italy.

GERMANS MOBBED IN PARIS; POLICE FIGHT RIOTERS

War Talk Leads to Demonstration in Which Many Are Injured.

PARIS, July 28.—After a comparatively quiet day as far as outward excitement is concerned, Paris late last night broke out into violent anti-German demonstrations, which it took the united efforts of the police to suppress.

The latter were forced to charge time and time again and numerous persons were severely injured. The disorders culminated around cafes whose patrons are mostly Germans. Several of those were met by mobs excited by the singing of the "Marseillaise" and other revolutionary songs.

The tables on the sidewalks in front of these places were overturned and smashed and finally cordons of police had to be thrown around the blocks on which the cafes are situated. Mounted Republican guards were called on to help the foot police and many were trampled on by the horses as they charged.

At the end of the demonstrations many of the streets were littered with broken canes, umbrellas, hats, handbags and torn overcoats. A large number of the police received injuries while repressing the demonstrators, of whom 800 were arrested.

If there was less excitement here during the day the attitude of the press and public toward the Austro-Serbian situation remain unchanged.

On the Boulogne business banker named Rosenberg, rightly or wrongly suspected of playing a part, was suddenly surrounded in his box by

a band of young brokers who raised the cry, "To Berlin!" The whole house took up the cry, singing the "Marseillaise" amid a frenzy of excitement. Inkpots and other missiles were rained on Rosenberg, who was obliged to seek police protection.

President Poincare has decided to omit his visit to Copenhagen and is hurrying to France on the battleship Jean Bart. He was expected to reach Dunkirk early to-morrow morning.

The approaches to the Russian and Serbian Embassies are less crowded, but still strongly guarded. To-day the feeling was distinctly more hopeful, owing to the British and Italian offers of mediation, and chiefly the reported changed attitude of Germany.

\$3,400,000 SWINDLER JAILED.

Belgian Banker, Who Had Many Victims, Gets Ten Years Sentence.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 28.—Nestor Wilmart, Belgian banker, railroad man, newspaper proprietor and sportsman, was sentenced to-day to ten years' imprisonment and \$800 fine on a charge of swindling the public out of \$3,400,000 by over-issuing shares in the Ghent-Terneuzen railway in 1912. Five accomplices also were sentenced. Rasquin, the Traffic Manager, to seven years and \$800 fine; Waschter to four years and three others to three years each.

The railway is the only privately owned line in Belgium, and the operations of Wilmart and his associates placed a number of small banks in difficulties. He disappeared in 1912 and after a world-wide search was arrested at Rheims, France.

N. Y. DEMOCRATS SEE WILSON TO-MORROW.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—President Wilson to-day promised to receive to-morrow afternoon Representative Fitzgerald and other New York members of the House who want to talk of recognition in the distribution of patronage.

It is understood that William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has recommended to the President that the endorsement of at least some of the regular Democrats from New York City be accepted in filling Federal positions.

CANEY

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

TWELVE BIG SANITARY STORES DISTRIBUTE LOFT SWEETS.

They are not on sale at Seashores, Ball Grounds, Theatres or other places of amusement. Remember this and purchase LOFT Sweets before you go. Our stores are conveniently and centrally located in Three Big Cities—New York—Brooklyn—Newark.

Special for Tuesday
CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT BONBONS—One of Loft's distinctive specialties of which Sugar Cream and perfumed varieties are prepared in the finest French style.
10c

Let Us Tempt You
SPECIAL ASSORTED CHOCOLATES—The price is in striking contrast to the excellent quality represented in this assortment. Splendid variety of Fruit, Nut, Cream and other delightful fillings.
19c

Special for Wednesday
FRESH HAZELNUT AND NET KISSES—As the name suggests, these are made of the finest French Cream and hazelnut paste in a mountain of pure Swiss Fondant.
10c

Special for Thursday
CHOCOLATE COVERED MARSHMALLOWS—Sweet-as-Honey Marshmallows and our own French Cream, a combination that goes together as well as good music at a dance.
25c

Loft
2 Stores

54 BROADWAY
Closes 7 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
25 CORTLANDT STREET
Closes 7 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
FARK ROW & NASSAU ST.
Closes 7 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
400 BROOME STREET
Closes 7 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
80 E. 2ND STREET
Closes 7 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
678 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN
Closes 11:30 P. M. Daily

120 BROADWAY
Closes 7 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
147 NASSAU STREET
Closes 7 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
268 WEST 124TH STREET
Closes 7 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
23 WEST 84TH ST.
Closes 7 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
110th St. & 1st Ave.
Closes 7 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
157 MARKET ST., NEWARK
Closes 12 P. M. Daily

DIED.

ALLEN—ANNIE, beloved wife of William Allen and sister of Julia Sullivan of Danmaway, Conn.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 124 Pearl St. Mass at Church of Holy Rosary, No. 1 State St. Wednesday, July 29, at 10 o'clock. Thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marion av. and Fordham Road, when a solemn Mass of Requiem will be offered at 10.00 o'clock. Solemn, Catholic.

DIED.

WILLIAMS—On July 24, 1914, aged 80 years, THOMAS P. beloved son of William T. and Mary Williams, nee Redding, 682 Jackson av.
Funeral from William Necker's Funeral Chapel, 497 E. 118th street, Wednesday at 2 P. M. Interment, St. Raymond's Cemetery. Arrangements by Undertaker William Necker, Chicago and Detroit papers please copy.

World Wants Work Wonders